



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - UNIVERSAL BOOK DEPOT

1960 CHEMISTRY (HINGLISH)

CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY IN LIFE

Ordinary Thinking Dyes And Pigment

1. Alizarin a mordant is not used in

A. Printing

B. Cotton dyeing

C. Painting

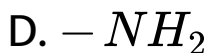
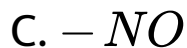
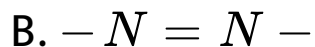
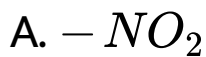
D. Chromium lakes for wood dyeing

Answer: C



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2. Which of the following is not a chromophore?



Answer: D



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3. An example of anthraquinone dye is :

A. Alizarin

B. Methylene blue

C. Basic acid

D. Phenolphthalein

Answer: A



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4. Which of the following is a basic dye?

A. Indigo

B. Aniline Yellow

C. Alizarin

D. Congo Red

Answer: B



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5. The dyes which are applied to the fabric in the colourless reduced state and then oxidised to coloured state are called

A. Vat dyes

B. Disperse dyes

C. Triphenyl methane dye

D. Azo dyes

Answer: A



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6. Dyes are generally from the substances obtained from

A. Petroleum products

B. Gasoline

C. Coal-tar

D. Water gas

Answer: A



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7. Hair dye contains

A. Copper sulphate

B. Gold chloride

C. Silver nitrate

D. Copper nitrate

Answer: C



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8. Indigo is a/an

A. Organic dye

B. Detergent

C. Organic polymer

D. Pesticide

Answer: A



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9. Which of the following is an azo dye ?

A. Organe-I

B. Malachite green

C. Phenolphthalein

D. Methylene blue

Answer: A



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10. Select the basic dye from the following

- A. Methyl red
- B. Congo red
- C. Malachite green
- D. Methyl orange

Answer: C



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11. Indigo belongs to the class of

A. Mordant dyes

B. Vat dye

C. Direct dye

D. Disperse dye

Answer: B



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12. Methyl orange is an indicator in acid-alkali titration. It gives

A. Yellow colour in alkaline medium

B. Red colour in acid medium

C. Yellow colour in acid medium

D. Yellow colour in alkaline medium and red colour in acid medium

Answer: D



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13. To which class of dyes does phenolphthalein belong?

A. Nitro dyes

B. Azo dyes

C. Triphenyl methane dyes

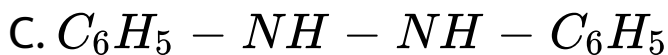
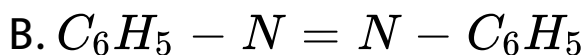
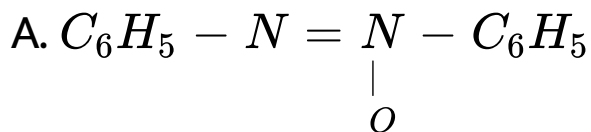
D. Phthalein dyes

Answer: D



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14. Which of the following structures represents a colourless substance



D. None of these

Answer: C



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15. An azo dye is fixed on fabrics by the process applicable in

A. Substantive dyes

B. Mordant dyes

C. Developed dyes

D. Vat dyes

Answer: C



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16. Identify the wrong statement regarding alizarin

A. Alizarin was extracted from the roots of the madder plant

B. It's chemical name is 1,2-dihydroxyl anthraquinone

C. It is fixed to fabrics by using mordants like aluminium sulphate giving fast red colour

D. It has red crystal soluble in alkalies and the solution imparts red colour to fabrics

Answer: D



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17. The rose odour from an ester is formed by the action of HCOOH on

A. Turpentine oil

B. Olive oil

C. Geraniol

D. Pine oil

Answer: C



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18. Which is the wrong statement with regards to Indigo

A. Indigo was extracted in India from plants of the 'Indigo ferra' group

B. The chemical structure of Indigo was determined by Baeyer, a German chemist who also synthesized it

C. Indigo is dark blue solid soluble in water giving a blue solution

D. Indigo is fixed to fabrics by the vat process

Answer: C



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19. Red ink is prepared from

A. Aniline

B. Congo red

C. Phenol

D. Eosin

Answer: D



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20. Indigo shows cis-trans isomerism. Which is the stable form of Indigo

A. Either cis or trans

B. Trans

C. Cis

D. Both of the above

Answer: B



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21. Which of the following is dye

A. Methyl orange

B. Orange I

C. Aniline yellow

D. All of these

Answer: D



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22. Alizarin belongs to the class of

A. Vat dyes

B. Mordant dyes

C. Substantive dyes

D. Reactive dyes

Answer: B



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23. Alizarin dye obtained from the root of madder plant is anthraquinone derivative. Its structure corresponds so

A. 1, 2-dihydroxy anthraquinone

B. 2, 3-dihydroxy anthraquinone

C. 1, 4-dihydroxy anthraquinone

D. 1-hydroxy anthraquinone

Answer: A



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24. Fluorescein, a well known dye is obtained by the reactions of

- A. Phthalic anhydride and phenol
- B. Phthalic anhydride and resorcinol
- C. Succinic acid and resorcinol
- D. Phthalic anhydride and catechol

Answer: B



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25. The blue print process involves the use of

A. Indigo dyes

B. Vat dyes

C. Iron compounds

D. Zinc compounds

Answer: C



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26. Which of the following is a direct dye

A. Phenolphthalein

B. Congo red

C. Alizarin

D. Indigo

Answer: B



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27. Malachite green is a direct dye for silk and wool. It is prepared by condensing

A. Benzaldehyde and dimethyl aniline

B. Carbonyl chloride and dimethyl aniline

C. Benzene diazonium chloride with
dimethyl aniline

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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28. An insoluble coloured compound formed by action of metallic salts on dyes is known as

A. Lake

B. Mordant

C. Dye intermediate

D. None of these

Answer: A



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29. Which one is disperse dye

A. Congo red

B. Alizarin

C. Celliton

D. None of these

Answer: C



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30. The compound used to fix a dye to the fabric is known as:

A. Mordant

B. Azeotrope

C. Bleaching agents

D. Lake

Answer: A



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31. A certain dye was prepared from a plant grown on a large scale in India. Name the dye.

A. Malachite green

B. Congo red

C. Indigo

D. Turmeric

Answer: C



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32. Which of the following is a natural dye?

A. Martius yellow

B. Alizarin

C. Phenolphthalein

D. Orange I

Answer: B



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1. Which one of the following is employed as a tranquilizer drug ?

A. Equanil

B. Valium

C. Naproxen

D. Chloropheniramine

Answer: A::B



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2. Which one of the following is employed as antihistamine?

- A. Norothindrone
- B. Chloramphenicol
- C. Diphenyl hydramine
- D. Omeprazole

Answer: C



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3. Chloramphenicol is an :

- A. Broad spectrum antibacterial
- B. Broad spectrum analgesic
- C. Broad spectrum antibiotic
- D. Narrow spectrum antibiotic

Answer: C



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4. Antiseptics and disinfectants either kill or prevent growth of microorganism. Identify which of the following statements is not true :

A. Disinfectants harm the living tissues

B. A 0.2% solution of phenol is an antiseptic while % solution acts as a disinfectant

C. Chlorine and Iodine are used as strong disinfectants

D. Dilute solutions of Boric acid and Hydrogen Peroxide are strong antiseptics

Answer: D



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5. Dettol is the mixture of

A. Phenol and Iodine

B. Chloroxylenol and Terpineol

C. Chloroxylenol and Bithionol

D. Terpineol and Bithionol

Answer: B



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6. Which of the following is an analgesic?

A. Novalgin

B. Penicillin

C. Streptomycin

D. Cloromycetin

Answer: A



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7. Arsenic drugs are mainly used in the treatment of

A. Cholera

B. Typhoid

C. Syphilis

D. Jaundice

Answer: C



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8. Paracetamol is

A. Analgesic

B. Antipyretic

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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9. The drug used as an antidepressant is

A. Mescaline

B. Tofranil

C. Luminol

D. Sulphadiazine

Answer: B



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10. An example of a psychedelic agent is:

A. TNT

B. LSD

C. DDT

D. DNA

Answer: B



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11. Aspirin is also known as

- A. Methyl salicylate
- B. Acetyl salicylic acid
- C. Acetyl salicylate
- D. Methyl salicylic acid

Answer: B



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12. Which of these is a hypnotic?

A. Acetaldehyde

B. Metaldehyde

C. Paraldehyde

D. None of these

Answer: C



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13. An antibiotic with a broad spectrum

A. Acts on a specific antigen

B. Kills the antibodies

C. Acts on different antigens

D. Acts on both the antigens and
antibodies

Answer: C



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14. Penicillin is a/an

A. Analgesic

B. Antipyretic

C. antimalarials

D. antibiotic

Answer: D



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15. Substances used for bringing down temperature in high fever are called

A. Antibiotics

B. Antipyretics

C. Pyretics

D. Antiseptics

Answer: B



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16. Which of the following is not true

A. Some disinfectants can be used as antiseptics

B. Sulphadiazine is a synthetic antibacterial

C. Aspirin is analgesic as well as antipyretic

D. Diazepam is an antihistamine drug

Answer: D



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17. Which of the following is used as an antibiotic?

A. Ciprofloxacin

B. Ibuprofen

C. Paracetamol

D. Tocopherol

Answer: A



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18. The use of chemicals for treatment of diseases is called as :

- A. Homoeotherapy
- B. Isothermotherapy
- C. Angiotherapy
- D. Chemotherapy

Answer: D



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19. Which among the following is not an antibiotic?

A. Ofloxacin

B. Oxytocin

C. Penicillin

D. Tetracycline

Answer: B



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20. Which of the following statements is not true

- A. Some disinfectants can be used as antiseptics at low concentration
- B. Sulphadiazine is a synthetic antibacterial
- C. Aspirin is analgesic as well as antipyretic
- D. Norethindrone is a pheromone

Answer: D



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21. Terfenadine is commonly used as a/an

- A. Tranquilizer
- B. Antihistamine
- C. Antimicrobial
- D. Antibiotic

Answer: B



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22. The cationic detergent that is used in hair conditioners is

A. Sodium dodecylbenzene sulphonate

B. Sodium lauryl sulphate

C. Tetramethyl ammonium chloride

D. Setyltrimethyl ammonium bromide

Answer: D



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23. Which one of the following is an antihistamine

A. Terpineol

B. Chloramphenicol

C. Zantac

D. Salvarsan

Answer: C



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24. Consider the following antibiotics

(i) Erythromycin

(ii) Ofloxacin

(iii) Chloramphenicol

(iv) Penicillin

The pair of bactericidal antibiotics is

A. i - iii

B. ii - iv

C. iii- iv

D. i - iv

Answer: B



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25. Which of the following is not a broad spectrum antibiotic

A. Chloromycetin

B. Tetracycline

C. Penicillin

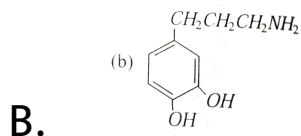
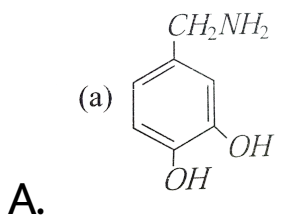
D. None of these

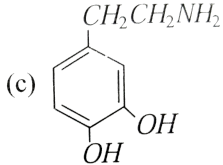
Answer: C



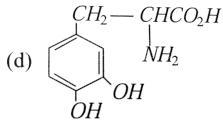
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26. Parkinson's disease is linked to abnormalities in the levels of dopamine in the body. The structure of dopamine is





C.



D.

Answer: C



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27. Chloroamphenicol is used in the treatment of which of the following

A. Typhoid

B. Pneumonia

C. Headache and fever

D. Bronchitis

Answer: A::B



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28. Which one of the following pairs is the strongest pesticide ?

A. 666 and ether

B. D.D.T. and 666

C. Chloroform and benzene hexachloride

D. Isocyanides and alcohol

Answer: B



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29. Phenacetin is used as

A. Antipyretic

B. Antiseptic

C. antimalarial

D. Analgesic

Answer: A



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30. Amoxillin is semi-synthetic modification of :

A. penicillin

B. Tetracycline

C. Streptomycin

D. Chloroamphenicol

Answer: A



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31. The bacteriostatic antibiotic among the following is

A. Erythromycin

B. Aminoglycoside

C. Ofloxacin

D. Penicillin

Answer: A



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32. One of the most widely used drug in medicine, iodox is

A. Methyl salicylate

B. Ethyl salicylate

C. Acetyl salicylic acid

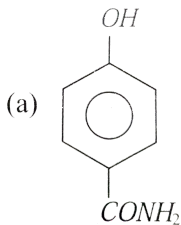
D. o-hydroxyl benzoic acid

Answer: A

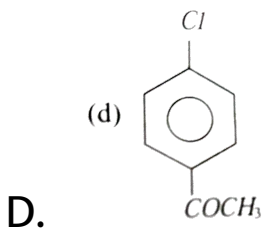
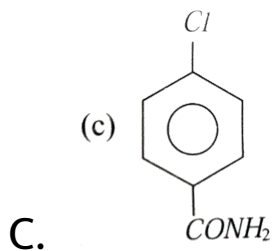
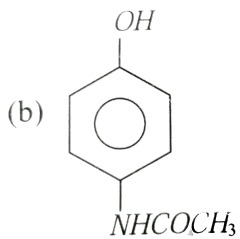


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33. The correct structure of the drug paracetamol is :



A.



Answer: B



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34. When salicylic acid is heated with acetic anhydride, we get

A. Aspirin

B. Paracetamol

C. Salol

D. None of these

Answer: A

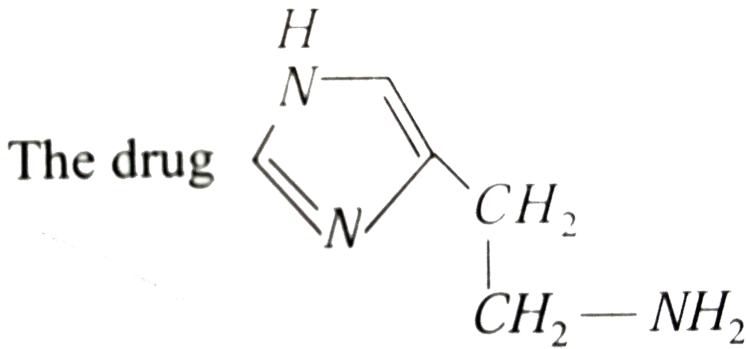


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35.

The

drug



is used

as

- A. Antacid
- B. Analgesic
- C. Antimicrobial
- D. Antiseptic

Answer: C



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36. Which of the following is an antidiabetic drug?

- A. Insulin
- B. Chloroquine
- C. Penicillin
- D. Aspirin

Answer: A



37. An ester benzoic acid is used as an

- A. Ethyl banzoate
- B. Methyl acetate
- C. Methyl salicylate
- D. Ethyl acetate

Answer: C



38. 2-Acetoxy benzoic acid is

- A. Antiseptic
- B. Antidepressant
- C. Antimalarial
- D. Antipyretic

Answer: D



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39. Antiseptic chloroxylenol is :

A. 4-chloro-3, 5-dimethylphenol

B. 3-chloro-4, 5-dimethylphenol

C. 4-chloro-2, 5-dimethylphenol

D. 5-chloro-3, 4-dimethylphenol

Answer: A



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40. Aspirin is a/an:

A. Analgesic and antipyretic

B. Antibiotic

C. Insecticide

D. Herbicide

Answer: A



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41. The first discovered antibiotic is :

A. Chloramphenicol

B. Penicillin

C. Streptomycin

D. Tetracycline

Answer: B



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42. Which of the following is not an antibiotic

A. Chloramphenical

B. Sulphaguanidine

C. Penicillin

D. None of these

Answer: B



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43. A substance which can act both as an antiseptic and disinfectant is :

A. Aspirin

B. Chloroxylenol

C. Bithional

D. Phenol

Answer: D



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44. Which of the following term means pain killing?

A. Antipyretic

B. Analgesic

C. Antibiotic

D. Penicillin

Answer: B



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45. An antibiotic contains nitro group attached to aromatic nucleus. It is

- A. Tetracycline
- B. Streptomycin
- C. Penicillin
- D. Chloramphenicol

Answer: D



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46. Which of the following acts as an antioxidant in edible oils?

A. Vitamin B

B. Vitamin C

C. Vitamin D

D. Vitamin E

Answer: D



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47. 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid is used as a

A. Insecticide

B. Fungicide

C. Herbicide

D. Moth repellent

Answer: C



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48. Which of the following is not a chlorinated insecticide?

A. BHC

B. Methoxychlor

C. Parathion

D. DDT

Answer: C



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49. Various phenol derivatives, tincture of iodine (2-3%) I_2 , in (water/alcohol) and some dyes like methylene blue are

- A. Antiseptic
- B. Analgesics
- C. Disinfectants
- D. Antipyretics

Answer: A



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50. Hydrazine as a drug is also used in the treatment of

A. Malaria

B. Cholera

C. Typhoid

D. Tuberculosis

Answer: D



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51. Placebo is often given to patients. It is:

A. A tonic

B. A broad spectrum antibiotic

C. A sugar pill

D. An antidepressant

Answer: C



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52. Penicillin was discovered by:

A. A. Fleming

B. S.A. Waksna

C. Tence and Salke

D. Lewis Pasteur

Answer: A



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53. A large number of antibiotics have been isolated from

A. Bacteria actinomycetes

B. Acids

C. Alkanals

D. Bacteria rhizobium

Answer: A



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54. A medicine which promotes the secretion of urine is called

A. Triuretic

B. Monouretic

C. Diuretic

D. Uretic

Answer: C



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55. Morphine is

- A. An alkaloid
- B. An enzyme
- C. A carbohydrate
- D. A protein

Answer: A



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56. Veronal, a barbiturate drug, is used as

A. Antiseptic

B. Sedative

C. Anasethetic

D. None of these

Answer: B



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57. Which are insecticides

A. Baygon

B. Savine

C. Methoxy chlor

D. All of these

Answer: D



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58. Which of the following drugs is an analgesic?

A. Iodex

B. Paludrin

C. Analgin

D. Sulphaguanidine

Answer: C



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59. Which of the following is an alkaloid?

A. Nicotine

B. Piperine

C. Quinine

D. All of these

Answer: D



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60. Which of the following is hypnotic drug?

A. Luminal

B. Salol

C. Catechol

D. Chemisol

Answer: A



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61. Which of the following is not antibiotic

A. Tetracycline

B. Neomycin

C. Carbomycin

D. Cyclohexane

Answer: D



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62. Chloramine - T is a/an.

A. Disinfectant

B. Antiseptic

C. Analgesic

D. Antipyretic

Answer: A



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63. Which one is a bacterial disease

A. Amoebic dysentery

B. Gonorrhoea

C. Chloera

D. Mumps

Answer: C



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64. Streptomycin is effective in the treatment of

A. Tuberculosis

B. Typhoid

C. Malaria

D. Chloera

Answer: A



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65. The first viral disease detected in human being was:

A. Small pox

B. Influenza

C. Cold

D. Yellow fever

Answer: D



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66. An antibiotic effective in treatment of pneumonia, bronchitis etc. is

A. Sulphaguanidine

B. Chloramphenicol

C. Penicillin

D. Streptomycin

Answer: C



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67. The drug which is effective in curing malaria is

A. Quinine

B. Analgin

C. Aspirin

D. Equanil

Answer: A



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68. Which is used for sterilization of water in water supply system of cities?

A. Chlorine

B. Sulphurdioxide

C. Potassium permanganate

D. DDT

Answer: A



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69. Interferon is connected with

A. Carbohydrate

B. Virus

C. Tonic

D. Ore of iron

Answer: B



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70. Morphine is

A. Anaesthetic

B. Analgesic

C. Antiseptic

D. Antibiotics

Answer: B



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71. Which of the following is not an antiseptic drug?

A. Genation violet

B. Dettol

C. Gammexane

D. Iodoform

Answer: C



72. Heroin is derivative of

A. Caffeine

B. Morphine

C. Cocaine

D. Nicotine

Answer: B



73. Measles is a disease which belongs to the category of

- A. Venereal disease
- B. Viral disease
- C. Bacterial disease
- D. Protozoan disease

Answer: B



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74. Which of the following is a hallucinogenic drug?

A. Seconal

B. Calmpose

C. LSD

D. Methedrine

Answer: C



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75. Salol can be used as

A. Antiseptic

B. Antipyretic

C. Analgesic

D. None of these

Answer: A



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76. Sulphaguanidine is used for

A. Dysentery

B. Antiseptic

C. Urinary infections

D. Antipyretic

Answer: A



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77. Mixture of chloroxylenol and terpineol acts

as :

A. Antiseptic

B. Antipyretic

C. Antibiotic

D. Analgesic

Answer: A



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Ordinary Thinking Rocket Propellant And Other

1. Which of the following could act as a propellant for rockets?

A. Liquid hydrogen + Liquid nitrogen

B. Liquid oxygen + Liquid argon

C. Liquid hydrogen + Liquid oxygen

D. Liquid nitrogen + Liquid oxygen

Answer: C



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2. Bithional is generally added to the soaps as an additive to function as a / an

A. Dryer

B. Buffering agent

C. Antiseptic

D. Softener

Answer: C



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3. Structurally biodegradable detergent should contain :

A. Normal alkyl chain

B. Branched alkyl chain

C. Phenyl side chain

D. Cyclohexyl side chain

Answer: B



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4. One of the oxidants used with liquid propellants is :

A. Ammonium perchlorate

B. Nitrocellulose

C. Sulphuric acid

D. Dinitrogen tetroxide (N_2O_4)

Answer: D



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5. Which one of the following statements about rocket propellants is not true

A. Rocket propellants have to burn in the absence of atmospheric oxygen

B. Specific impulse is the criterion for propellant performance

C. Liquid oxygen and hydrazine constitutes a liquid propellant

D. A propellant consisting of liquid N_2O_4 and acrylic rubber is a double base propellant

Answer: D



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6. Which of the following compounds is used as a body deodorant ?

A. Indigosol - O

B. Omeprazole

C. Aspirin

D. p-chlorometaxyleneol

Answer: D



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7. Which of the following is used as an oxidiser in rocket propellants

A. Polyurethane

B. Hydrazine

C. Acrylic rubber

D. Ammonium Perchlorate

Answer: D



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8. The environmental friendly method of killing harmful insects is through the use of

A. Pesticides

B. Sex attractants

C. Sex hormones

D. Insecticides

Answer: B



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9. End of detergents have

A. Ester group

B. Sodium sulphate

C. Aldehyde

D. Amine group

Answer: B



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10. Detergents are prepared by the action of H_2SO_4 followed by neutralization by starting with

A. p-nitrophenol

B. Lauryl alcohol

C. Cyclohexanol

D. Cholesterol

Answer: B



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11. Sodium alkyl benzene sulphonate is used as

A. Pesticides

B. Fertilizers

C. Soap

D. Detergents

Answer: D



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12. Which of the following represents a biliquid propellants

A. Nitroglycerine + nitrocellulose

B. N_2O_4 + acrylic rubber

C. N_2O_4 + unsymmetrical dimethyl
hydrazene

D. None of these

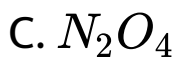
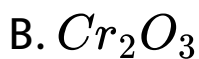
Answer: C



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13. Which of the following is used as an oxidising agent in hybrid fuel

A. H_2O_2



Answer: C



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14. Artificial sweetener used in soft drinks is:

A. Aspartame

B. Cellulose

C. Fructose

D. Glucose

Answer: A



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15. Pheromones are chemicals

A. Formed by fermentation process of
fungi

B. Secreted by endocrine glands of man

C. Secreted outside the body of insects

D. Plant growth hormones

Answer: C



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16. Which is the relation between the specific impulse I_s and the critical temperature T_c attained in a rocket blast

A. $I_s \geq 1/T_c$

B. I_s and T_c^2

C. $I_s \geq T_c^{1/2}$

D. $I_s \geq T_c$

Answer: C



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17. Which of the following is used as an oxidiser in rocket propellants

A. Kerosene

B. Nitric acid

C. Liquid oxygen

D. Liquid hydrogen

Answer: B::C



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18. Which of the following is not used in nail polish?

A. Cellulose nitrate

B. Red dye

C. Acetone

D. Benzene

Answer: D



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19. A combination of nitrocellulose and nitroglycerine is a propellant of which of the following types?

A. Hybrid propellant

B. Mono propellant

C. double base propellant

D. Biliquid propellant

Answer: C



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20. The chemical compounds released by one species of animals in order to influence the

behaviour of the other members of the same species are called

A. Pheromones

B. Nucleic acid

C. Hormones

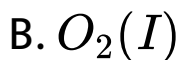
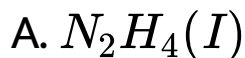
D. Steroids

Answer: A

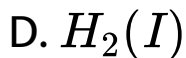


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21. Which of the following is not used in rocket propellants?



C. Methane



Answer: C



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22. Biliquid propellant contains

A. Liquid hydrazine

B. A mixture of liquid fuel and a liquid oxidizer

C. A solid rocket fuel

D. A liquid fuel which can also act as an oxidizer

Answer: B



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23. Which of these is not used as a fuel in the rocket propellants

A. Liquid He

B. Kerosene

C. Liquid hydrogen

D. Liquid hydrazine

Answer: A



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24. A hybrid rocket propellant uses

- A. A liquid oxidizer and a solid fuel
- B. A composite solid propellant
- C. A biliquid propellant
- D. A solid, liquid and gas a propellant

Answer: A



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25. The propellant in the proposed PSL V rocket of the Indian space programme shall consist of

A. A composite solid propellant

B. Biliquid propellants such as N_2O_4 + unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine (UDMH) and N_2O_4 monomethyl hydrazine (MNH)

C. Both (a) and (b) in different stages of rocket propellant

D. kerosene and liquid oxygen

Answer: C



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26. A space rocket is propelled by

A. An automobile engine

B. Rocket propellant

C. Nuclear submarine

D. Steam engine

Answer: B



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27. What is an explosive

A. Toluene

B. R.D.X.

C. p-Nitrophenol

D. All of these

Answer: B



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Critical Thinking Objective Question

1. Which statement is false

- A. Some disinfectants can be used as antiseptics at low concentration
- B. Sulphadiazine is a synthetic antibacterial
- C. Ampicillin is a natural antibiotic
- D. Aspirin is analgesic and antipyretic both

Answer: C



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2. Which of the following can possibly be used as analgesic without causing addiction and any modification ?

A. Diazepam

B. N-acetylparaaminophenol

C. Morphine

D. Tetra hydrocatenol

Answer: B



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3. Artificial sweetener which is stable under cold conditions only is

A. Aspartame

B. Saccharine

C. Alitame

D. Sucralose

Answer: A



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4. Which of the following compounds is not an antacid?

A. Aluminium hydroxide

B. Cimetidine

C. Phenelzine

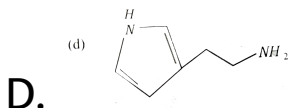
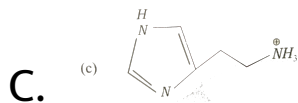
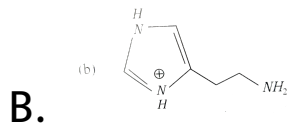
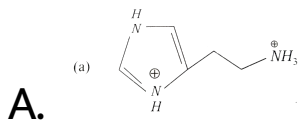
D. Ranitidine

Answer: C



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5. The predominant form of histamine present in human blood is (pKa, Histidine = 6.0)



Answer: C



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6. Food preservative among the following

A. Vanomycine

B. Sodium bisulphate

C. BHT

D. Sodium benzosulphate

Answer: C



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7. Which of the following is a local anaesthetic?

A. Mescaline

B. Procaine

C. Diazepam

D. None of these

Answer: B



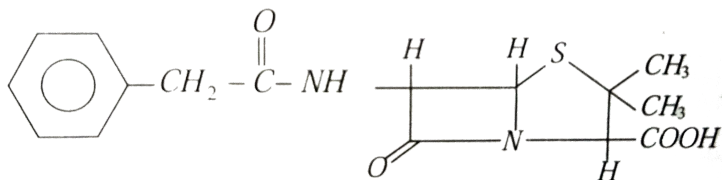
8. Tranquillizers are substances used for the treatment of :

- A. AIDS
- B. Cancer
- C. Mental diseases
- D. Physical disorders

Answer: C



9. The structure given below is known as



A. Penicillin F

B. Penicillin G

C. Penicillin K

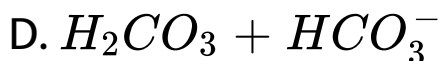
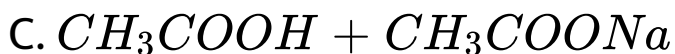
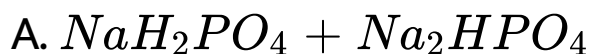
D. Ampicillin

Answer: B



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10. The principal buffer present in human blood is



Answer: D



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11. Excess of copper in toxic proportions in plants/animals can be

A. EDTA

B. Ethane-1,2- diamine

C. Oxalate ion

D. D-penicillamine

Answer: D



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12. Benzalkonium chloride is a .

A. Cationic surfactant and soluble in most
or organic solvents

B. Anionic surfactant and soluble in most
of organic solvents

C. Cationic surfactant and insoluble in
most of organic solvents

D. Cationic surfactant and antimalarial

Answer: A



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13. Ibuprofen contains

A. Only S - enantiomer

B. Only R - enantiomer

C. Racemic mixture of both R and S
enantiomer

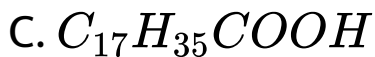
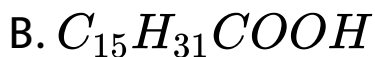
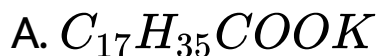
D. Both R and S enantiomer are active pain
killers

Answer: A



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14. Which of the following represents soap?



Answer: A



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15. Which one is an acidic dye ?

A. Methyl orange

B. Methyl red

C. Phenolphthalein

D. All of these

Answer: a



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16. During glycolysis acetyl co-enzyme is formed from

- A. Pyruvate with a loss of carbonyl group
- B. Citric acid cycle
- C. Directly from glucose
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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17. Asthma patient use a mixture of.....fo
respiration

A. O_2 and N_2O

B. O_2 and He

C. O_2 and NH_3

D. O_2 and CO

Answer: B



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18. Match the chemicals in Column I with their uses in Column II



A. A = I, B = II, C = III, D = IV

B. A = II, B = III, C = IV, D = I

C. A = III, B = I, C = II, D = IV

D. A = IV, B = I, C = II, D = III

Answer: C



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19. Which of the following statements is not true

A. Pheromones are secreted outside the body by the insects

B. Aspirin is analgesic and antipyretic

C. Sucrose is a dipeptide commonly known as aspartame

D. The DNA assists in the synthesis of RNA molecules

Answer: C



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20. Parathion is :

- A. An organic phosphorus compound
- B. Chlorinated aromatic compound
- C. Chlorinated aliphatic compound
- D. Benzene derivative

Answer: A



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21. Which of the following is useful as a food preservative?

A. Salts of sorbic acid

B. Ascorbic acid

C. Sucrose

D. Citric acid

Answer: A



22. Which of the following is a molecular disease?

- A. Allergy
- B. Cancer
- C. German measles
- D. Sickel-cell-anaemia

Answer: D



23. Specific impulse of a rocket and the critical temperature of the fuel reacted in the motor of the rocket has the relationship

A. $I_s \propto \sqrt{(1/T_c)}$

B. $I_s \propto 1/T_c$

C. $I_s \propto \sqrt{(T_c)}$

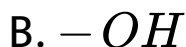
D. $I_s \propto T_c$

Answer: C



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24. Which of the following groups is an auxochrome?



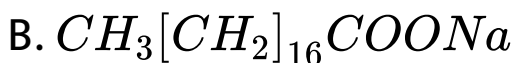
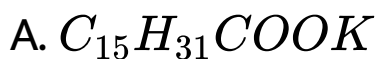
D. ALL

Answer: D



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25. Which of the following represents a synthetic detergent?



C. Sodium Salt of p-dodecyl benzen
sulphonic acid

D. None of these

Answer: C



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